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WE ARE OFFERING A SPECIAL DISCOUNT UNTIL AUGUST 15. If you cannot come now, make your plans for this fall and winter. Our school is in close touch with the business interests of this section, and we have more calls for graduates than we can supply. Catalogue free.

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ANDERSON, S. C. OR SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Greenville Female College

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Imparting the Knowledge, Ideals and Accomplishments of Perfect Womanhood

No Southern institution affords young women more complete advantages for a broad, liberal education than does the Greenville Female College. It is prepared in every way to train its students for lives of the fullest efficiency and responsibility. Its equipment, faculty, courses of study and cultural influences are entirely in harmony with present day requirements.

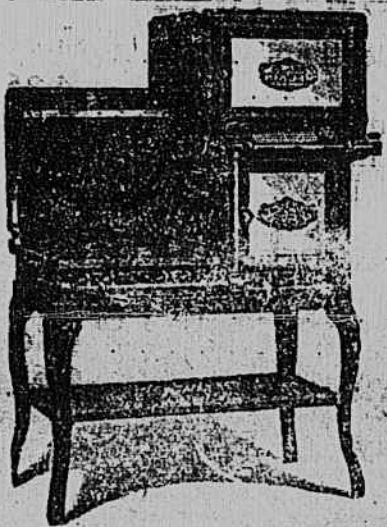
BUILDINGS equipped along the most modern lines for convenient, comfortable life and efficient work. Recent additions: 22 piano practice rooms; library; six parlors; well equipped science department; kitchen furnished at cost of \$2,500. College-owned dairy.

ENTRANCE UPON 14-UNIT BASIS. Courses lead to B. A., B. L., and M. A. degrees. Valuable practical training in Domestic Science, Business Courses, leading to diploma. Through course leading to diploma in Conservatory of Music, departments of Art, Expression, Physical Culture, Kindergarten, Normal Training Courses.

Most beautiful location; refined associates; Christian teachings and influences. Constructive discipline. The institution aims to afford the best educational opportunities at minimum cost.

For Catalogue, address

DAVID M. RAMSAY, D. D., President, Greenville, S. C.



You will be doing yourself a good turn by installing a GAS RANGE. We sell them under the strongest guarantee.

Easy terms—\$2 down and \$2 per month.

Anderson Gas Co.

COUNTY SUFFERS from HEAVY STORM

Do you know that you can get from us a TORNADO POLICY, which will protect you from the troubles that your neighbors are now suffering. It costs very little in premium but PAYS LARGE in results. COME to our office and let us tell you about it.

Walton Insurance Agency
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EXCURSION TRAIN IN BAD WRECK

Engine Turns Turtle at Tuxedo,

N. C., Killing Fireman

Others Injured

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 13.—An excursion train from Savannah, Ga., to Asheville, was wrecked at Tuxedo this afternoon, the engine turning over and killing the fireman, Bert Cooley. Several passengers were injured.

The train, a special excursion on the Southern Railway, was derailed by a broken switch 27 miles from this city. All of the injured were in the Pullman car at the time of the wreck. The fireman met death by being scalded beneath his overturned engine.

The injured, all of Savannah, are Mrs. Morgan Fender, Annie and Irene Sprind, Mrs. Ida Barwell, bruised about head and body; Mrs. J. E. Hart, bruised about face; Mrs. W. J. Lewis, bruised about face; B. D. O'Neil, head cut; L. B. Conner, back sprained.

The excursion left Savannah yesterday morning.

Senator Smith's Statement

For the Purpose of Keeping the Record Straight Correcting Some Misrepresentations

(Political Advertisement.)

In a pamphlet which has been widely circulated in the state, purporting to be the speech delivered by Governor Blease at St. Matthews, on June 17th, I find several statements in reference to my position on public matters which I deem it my duty to correct.

(1). I WAS NOT A MEMBER OF THE HASKELL CONVENTION.

It is alleged that I was a member of what is generally known as the "Haskell convention," which met in the city of Columbia on October 9th, 1890. The convention met on the night of that date. I was then living at Lynchburg, South Carolina. I left my home on that day to go to St. George, South Carolina. The way that I could reach St. George was to pass through Columbia. I took the morning train from Lynchburg, and reached Columbia the forenoon of that day. I spent the day in Columbia, and left that afternoon about 5 o'clock for St. George. In support of this statement, I submit herewith the affidavit of Mr. C. P. Moore, a resident of St. George, which is as follows:

"I personally appeared C. P. Moore before me, C. A. Pendarvis, magistrate for and in Dorchester county, South Carolina who being duly sworn, says that Ellison D. Smith was in St. George on the night of the Haskell Convention. That he, C. P. Moore, about nine a. m., on the next day called E. D. Smith's attention to his name appearing as a delegate from Sumter county and asked him how he happened to be in two places at once."

(Signed) C. P. MOORE.
Sworn to before me this 13th day of July, A. D., 1914.

(Signed) C. A. Pendarvis, Magistrate D. C."

I was not a member of this convention nor did I have anything to do with the Haskell movement. I was not responsible for the delegates whose names appeared in the newspapers, as it will be recalled that these delegates were not selected by convention or otherwise, and the convention was in the nature of a mass meeting which was attended by the people of the several counties of the state. I was a sympathizer with the Haskell movement, and I did not vote for Judge Haskell. This statement is made solely because it is true, and to keep the record straight.

In 1896, when all of the events of the 90s were fresh in the minds of the people, I was a candidate for the legislature in Sumter county. The officially recorded vote is as follows: Total vote, 2,161, of which I received 1,847. At my home there were two clubs; the Lynchburg Straight-out; total vote 23, of which I received 22; and the Lynchburg Reform, total vote 26, of which I received 25. These two votes were at my home, where I and my record were better known than anywhere else. However, the vote throughout the county was in keeping with these two boxes, both as to reformers and straightouts.

I was never a candidate on any "Independent ticket," and never a candidate at all until 1896, when I received the vote above mentioned. The pamphlet referred to in the interview quoted on page 9 attempts to convey the impression that I claimed to have been elected to the legislature in 1890. I made no such claim. Elections are matters of record, and certainly no man with a grain of sense would claim to have been elected to an office for which he was no candidate, and the duties of which he had never assumed.

On page 9 of the pamphlet referred to Governor Blease quotes a statement from the Columbia State as follows:

"I ran on the regular ticket and was elected by the largest vote given any candidate in the race, heading the ticket AT THAT TIME, and doing the same two years later, as the records will show."

This is an attempt to distort facts. The words "at that time" had reference to the vote received in 1896, for the reason that at a later date another candidate for the legislature received an even greater vote than I and this, that "at that time" 1896 when I ran for the legislature, I received the largest vote that any candidate had ever received up to that time. This is such a palpable attempt to distort that it is self-evident and needs no further explanation.

(2). I DID VOTE FOR PRESIDENT TAFT.

On page 422 of the Journal of the House of Representatives of South Carolina of 1898, will be found the following:

"Mr. Caughman moved to amend the substitute bill by striking out all after the enacting words and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'Section 1. That all railroads or railroad companies engaged in this state as common carriers of passenger for hire shall furnish separate apartments in first class coaches for the accommodation of white and colored passengers; Provided, Equal accommodations shall be supplied to all persons, without distinction of race or color or previous condition, in such coaches.'"

Sec. 2. That any first class coach of such carrier of passengers may be divided into apartments separated by a substantial partition, in lieu of separate coaches."

Sec. 3. That should any railroad or railroad company, its agents or employees, violate the provisions of this act, such railroad or railroad companies shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five hundred dollars for each violation, to be collected by suit of any citizen of this state the equally divided between the citizen bringing the suit and the state of South Carolina."

Sec. 4. That the provisions of this act shall not go into effect until July 1st, 1898."

Sec. 5. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed."

Mr. W. S. Smith called for the previous question on the whole matter, which was ordered by the house.

The question being put, "Will the House agree to the amendment to the substitute bill offered by Mr. Caughman?" It was decided in the affirmative.

mileage of all material witnesses, both for the state and for the defence, shall be paid by the state treasurer, in such manner as may be provided by law. Provided, In all cases of lynching when death ensues, the county where such lynching takes place shall, without regard to the conduct of the officers, be liable in exemplary damages of not less than two thousand dollars to the legal representatives of the persons lynched: Provided, further, That any county against which a judgment has been obtained for damages in any case of lynching shall have the right to recover the amount of said judgment from the parties engaged in said lynching in any court of competent jurisdiction."

When I was sworn in as a member of the state legislature from Sumter county, I took the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear that I will, to the best of my ability, . . . PRESERVE, PROTECT and DEFEND the Constitution of this State and of the United States, . . . to help me God."

I did not introduce in the legislature the bill to carry out the provisions of the above section of the Constitution, I was not a member of the constitutional convention which wrote this provision into the organic law of the state—a fundamental provision which is binding upon the executive, legislative and judicial members of the state government. I deny emphatically that the section of the constitution above referred to makes any allusion to negroes whatever.

Now, what are the facts? This is an attempt only to distort the provisions of the constitution of the state and the laws of South Carolina by injecting the negro question, which is evaded by the fact that Governor Blease as legislator and state senator, as far as I can find, did not introduce a bill for the repeal of this section. Governor Blease, so far as I have been able to ascertain, in his nearly four years as governor, has not made any recommendation to the legislature for the repeal of this section of the constitution.

Does anyone believe that the Reformers of 1895, under the leadership of B. R. Tillman, deliberately wrote into the organic law of this state a provision giving to the family of a negro rapist two thousand dollars? Such a proposition is not only absurd, but an insult to the intelligence of the citizenship of South Carolina.

Reference to the constitution and law above referred to shows that it is left to a jury to decide as to the liability of a family. Our juries are composed of white men who have not been able to render a verdict that is based upon the facts and sentiment of the Anglo-Saxon race. As a matter of fact no judgment has ever been recovered in any court of South Carolina under the provisions of this law in favor of the family of a negro rapist.

(3). I DID VOTE FOR SEPARATE COACHES FOR THE RACES.

On page 422 of the Journal of the House of Representatives of South Carolina of 1898, will be found the following:

"Mr. Caughman moved to amend the substitute bill by striking out all after the enacting words and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'Section 1. That all railroads or railroad companies engaged in this state as common carriers of passenger for hire shall furnish separate apartments in first class coaches for the accommodation of white and colored passengers; Provided, Equal accommodations shall be supplied to all persons, without distinction of race or color or previous condition, in such coaches.'"

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The question being put, "Will the House agree to the amendment to the substitute bill offered by Mr. Caughman?" It was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays were requested, and are as follows: Yeas, 60; nays, 25.

Those who voted in the affirmative are: Messrs. Asbill, Austell . . . E. D. SMITH . . . 60."

Efforts have been made to create the impression that Senate Bill No. 110, the E. D. Smith Cotton Futures Bill, which passed the senate on March 28th of this year, is the Hoke Smith Bill. It is not.

The Hoke Smith Bill, an Extension Bill, is in no wise related to the subject of cotton exchanges, and the E. D. Smith Cotton Futures Bill is the first measure, regulating cotton exchanges of the country, ever to pass the senate. This is an attempt to rob the credit of this very important piece of legislation and accord it to Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia. Now read what Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia voluntarily says in a letter to the editor of the

Greenville Piedmont:

"My attention has been called to a portion of an editorial printed in your paper recently with reference to a bill which passed the senate curbing cotton exchanges."

"I wish to say to you that I give full credit to Senator E. D. Smith for his splendid work in behalf of this measure. The original bill was introduced by him. I had been studying the question with a great deal of care, and I aided him in perfecting certain amendments to the bill, and I supported him on the floor of the senate in the passage of the measure."

"If anyone has given me the lion's share of the credit for the passage of this bill through the senate I regret it. Too much credit cannot be given your own senator (E. D. Smith) for this work. If we can break up the gambling on the New York Cotton Exchange and the use by that exchange of the system which has enabled them to bear the price of cotton, I believe it will be worth five dollars a bale to the cotton growers of the south in the sale of their spot cotton."

"I have regarded it as a great privilege to help serve our people in so splendid a work, a work which was simply intended to break up the infamous system that has robbed them of part of the fruits of their labors, but I would regret that any friends of mine should detract from the credit in any way of Senator E. D. Smith in this matter."

I am asking for re-election to the senate on my merits. My record as legislator, legislator and senator, is before the people of South Carolina. Have I been of genuine service? Have I been zealous for their welfare? Have I the ability and have I, with ability, represented them in the congress of the United States?

These are the questions and if I have been of service, if I have been zealous for the welfare of the people, if I have represented them with ability in congress I feel justified in asking re-election. My views upon public questions and my work in the senate are set forth in the speeches I have made in this campaign throughout the state and the substance of which is published in pamphlet form. I invite the voters of South Carolina to read carefully my speeches, to investigate my record.

I have confidence in the integrity patriotism and justness of the people of the state, and feel confident that by their votes I will be retained in their service.

BODIES CREMATED BY THE WHOLESALE

Filed in Heaps of Thirty And After a Brief Service Are Burned

London, Aug. 12.—3:40 a. m.—A dispatch to The Standard from Maastricht describes the wholesale cremation of bodies of German soldiers killed at Liege, as told by fugitives arriving there. During three successive nights after the fighting at Liege the Germans collected their dead in heaps of thirty. Funeral services were held and military salutes were fired over each heap. The bodies then were burned.

The officers explained to the men that this was necessary to prevent the Germans from becoming a menace to the living. Many other bodies were thrown into the Meuse to float seaward.

SAGE AND SULPHUR DARKENS GRAY HAIR

It's Grandmother's Recipe to Restore Color, Gloss and Thickness

Hair that loses its color and lustre, or when it fades, turns gray, dull and lifeless, is caused by a lack of sulphur in the hair. Our grandmother made up a mixture of Sage and Sulphur to keep her locks dark and beautiful, and thousands of women and men who value that even color, which is so attractive, use only this old-time recipe.

Nowadays we get this famous mixture by asking at any drug store for a 50 cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," which darkens the hair so naturally, so evenly, that nobody can possibly tell it has been applied. Besides, it takes off dandruff, stops scalp itching and falling hair. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears, but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also brings back the gloss and lustre and gives it an appearance of abundance.

Capital City News.

Special to The Intelligencer.—Columbia, S. C., Aug. 12.—Practically every national bank in the state will send a representative to the conference here Saturday when a currency association will be formed. Three million dollars will be issued to move crops.

MONEY RECEIVED

Banking House in Columbia Getting "Cotton" Money. Special to The Intelligencer.—Columbia, August 11.—Columbia banks have received about \$400,000 from the United States treasury for moving the crops. An additional \$50,000 will be received in a few days.

Vote for John A. Horton For United States Congress

A man without any political record except that he served the town as mayor for several terms, but what is better, he is a successful business man, and has made a success in his own affairs and will represent the Third District and work for the best interests of the people.

Vote for him because he is a man that made his own way, worked on the farm, because he had to, paid his own way through college, went into business, and the people of the town realizing that he would do to trust, helped him to organize a bank and he

Anderson County's Favorite Son for Congress



JNO. A. HORTON

made a success of it.

Having made a success of every undertaking, don't you believe he will make you a good representative?

Coming from the people and having to make his own way and not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, don't you believe him more capable of realizing the hardships and struggles of the great majority of the people. If you do vote for him every indication is that he will be in the second race, and if he is he will be elected. Help put him there by your vote.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RACE

From the best information we can get as to the Congressional race in this district it appears that John A. Horton will be in the second race, and just at this time it is not certain who the other man will be, Alken or Dominick. Mr. Horton made a most favorable impression at each of the campaign meetings and many people were heard to remark "that he is a good clean man that could be trusted." John Horton has no political record to speak of and that is considerably in his favor, but he has a most remarkable record in his business career having made a success in every undertaking and the people of the Third district have decided that they will quit voting for people with "political records," as they have never received any special benefits from these records. A great many people are going to vote for John Horton because he has been a success in conducting his own business and they believe that it is the best indication that he will attend to the people's business more efficiently than the politician.

Many people in the Third district, and especially in Abbeville, his home county, do not understand why Mr. Alken could vote against President Wilson on the repeal of the free Panama tolls act. They say that if President Wilson and Secretary Bryan could see they were wrong and changed their mind, why couldn't Mr. Alken? Some do not understand either why Mr. Alken should have voted against the "Pure Food Bill" which was before congress for several sessions and which was bitterly fought by the manufacturers. Mr. Alken was one of the 17 democrats to vote against the bill, and he gives as his reason that there was an objectionable phrase in the bill. If so, why didn't he propose an amendment knocking out the objectionable clause. Another thing many people do not understand is why Mr. Alken is shown as being "present" 14 times when questions were being voted upon instead of casting his vote either for or against. Being "present" and not voting is the same as voting for a bill.

Everywhere you go you find that Mr. Horton has been in the state 12 years and his father was there 10 years and many think it an opportune time to make a change, and many there who are turning to Mr. Horton because he knows what it is to earn a living by the "sweat of his brow," and having made his own way from the ground up, educating himself, and knows made a success of his own affairs, the people will take delight in honoring him by making him their representative.

Remember, Mr. Horton has no political organization and cannot send out letters under a frank, and has no friends to appoint to office that are working for him on the side. Stick to John Horton if you want a friend that will do "to tie to."

"Birds of a Feather Flock Together." I was very much interested in the congressional campaign, and especially the meeting at Anderson. It was really amusing to see how our present congressman, Hon. Walter Alken, twisted and squirmed under the attacks of his opponents. His explanations were really ridiculous and the more Mr. Alken explained the more untenable his position seemed. Mr. Alken said the "Steamship Trust" told him, that it is representative, that they really wanted the "Free Tolls" done away with. We all know it was a case of the Rabbit begging not to be thrown into the bribe patch—and yet Mr. Alken had the audacity to hand that out to an Anderson county audience. The explanation did not explain though. Every true American Democrat knows that free tolls through the Panama Canal is a "Ship subsidy"—taking money out of the people's pockets and putting it into the coffers of the ship owners. And to our utter surprise what do we find on page three of the Daily Mail of August 7th. We find John L. McLaurin coming to the rescue of Mr. Alken. Mr. McLaurin is a political outcast of the democratic party of South Carolina and he owes his predicament to this same thing of voting against the people. After that memorable vote in the United States senate the people of South Carolina left "Curley Headed Johnnie" at home the first opportunity. Mr. McLaurin has "skinned the cat" and "Looped the Loop" time and again to get back into the good graces of the True Democrats of South Carolina—but all to no avail. And the latest revelation of Mr. McLaurin was by the "Blatancies." He cut a double-back action summer suit and landed in the Blaine camp. But after they looked him over they decided they did not need him any more. Now Mr. Alken's friends are trying to justify his acts by this same "Curley-headed Johnnie."

Mr. Alken did not explain that vote of his against the "Pure Food and Drugs Act" to the satisfaction of the voters of Anderson and the Third District. If you want the record in the matter ask Mr. Alken to send you copy of the Congressional Record of June 23d, 1896. Look on page 3375 and you will find Mr. Alken along with others voting against this law, and only member of the South Carolina delegation so voting. 342 voted for measure.

Abbeville county, a part of the congressional district, has had no congressman for 20 years. Right or claim does Mr. Alken make to the Anderson county vote? The continuance of their support? Why go into another county for our congressman when we have a man with ability—one, if elected, will work a season and out of season for the whole district. A man who was born and raised in Anderson county. A man who helps you pay the taxes of your own county. A man who has your county at heart. A man who at all times will be on the job. Why tell John A. Horton, your home man, to stand aside? Mr. Alken has served ten more years in congress. Did you know your congressman right to vote for the Abbeville man? It is customary in other counties to take care of the home man first. Why, Mr. Alken himself, keep down in his heart knows that John A. Horton deserves the support of his home people, but for the love of the salary attached to the office, he will still continue to try and persuade you to leave your home man at home and continue to send Mr. (Mr. Alken) to congress indefinitely. No one knows better than Mr. Alken that he has held this honor long enough.

Mr. Dominick will come to you Anderson voters and insist that you ask Mr. Horton to stand aside this time and give him your vote. This will not be treating your home man with the proper respect, that is justly due him. Mr. Voter of Anderson county: Vote for Mr. Horton, your home man in the first primary, and if you do this he will not only be in the second race, but he will be your next congressman. Think over. Will you do it? Anderson county will poll nearly 9,000 votes on the 25th of August and a good majority of this vote should appear in the Horton column. Stand to your home man like men—AD.

NATIVES ALARMED

Reported Naval Encounter Off New Hampshire Coast Causes Anxiety.

(By Associated Press.) Isle of Shoals, N. H., Aug. 12.—The sound of his guns, apparently in the eastward, on the open sea, late today, gave the 61 Federal gunboats engaged in the coast defense a considerable amount of anxiety. The vessels could not distinguish the vessels. Inquiry among the coast defense developed that mortars had been charged at Fort McKimber, at Portsmouth, N. H., and that a number of the gunboats had been ordered to the coast. Some color was given to the story of a battle by the statement of Captain Deane, of the gunboat USS Albatross, that he had seen a ship apparently pursuing another ship.